elves in its safe transmitation. country paper will be published tri-weekly dur-sessions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the ribers will be notified some days in advance of the their subscriptions will explue, stions for a period less than a year will be receiv-is proportioned to the above annual rates, sater's cretificate of remittances in payment for one or advertisements will be a sufficient receipt

GROCERIES, GROCERIES, AND STORE-day, the 21st instant, I shall sell, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the grocery store on the corner of 19th street and Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the Seven Buildings, all the stock of well-selected family groceries and the fixtures of an establishment. I enumerate in

Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson, and black

Java, Laguyra, Havana, and Rio coffeea Brown, loaf, lump, and crushed sugara With a general assortment of other groca commany to enumerate.

Also, store-fixtures, oil-cans, &c. Terms: All sums of and under \$25, cash; all er \$25, a credit of two and four months.
A. GREEN,

The above sale is postpoued, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, until Monday, the 26th instant, when it will positively take place. There are several sets of Marden's patent plat-A. GREEN.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of two writs of fieri facies, issued from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose at public sale, for cash, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, at the front of the court-house door of said county, at 12 o'clock m., the following property, viz:

Lot No. 1, in square No. 352, in the city of Washington, fronting 57 feet 10 inches on Maryland avanus, and 87 feet 5 inches on 10th street west; seized and levied upon as the property of Jacob A. Bender, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 25, to October term, 1845, in favor of Thomas H. Gillis and William B. Todd, executors of Seth J. Todd, against said Bender.

ALEXANDER HUNTER. f Seth J. Todd, against said Bender.
ALEXANDER HUNTER.,
Marshal of the District of Columbi

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Penusylvania avenue for sale at public auction. ill be sold at public auction on Wednesday, the

front of the premises, the following valuable property on Pennsylvania arenue:
Parts of lots 17 and 18, in square B, with a three-story brick dwelling and store, with a back building. The dwelling is occupied by Mrs. Preuss as a boarding-house.
Lots 26 and 27, in square B, with a large three-story brick dwelling and large back building and store. The dwelling is occupied by Mrs. Hamilton as a boarding-house.

on of persons desiring to make invest-

The attention of persons desiring to make investments in real estate is invited to the above property, which is among the most valuable in this city. It is most eligibly situated, being on the square immediately in front of Coleman's Hotel.

Terms: One-fifth of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in four equal payments, at one, two, three, and four years, with interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by a deed of trust on the

R. W. DYER, Jan 21-d

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

V Pursuant to a decree made by the orphan's court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 10th day of October, 1845, and approved by the circuit court of the aforesaid county and District, on the the 1st day of December, 1845, the undersigned will proceed to aell on Tuesday, the 17th day of February next, at auction, at 4 octock p. m., on the premises, if not sold before the process of the county of the coun Tuesday, the 17th day of February next, at auction, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, if not sold before at private sale, lots No. 9 and 10, in square No. 220, fronting on H street north, near St. Mathew's church. The aforesaid lots are handsomely located, and of a good site for building, being each 24 feet 8 inches front, by 150 feet deep, with an alley 30 feet wide in the rear.

Term: One-fourth cash; the balance in three

Term: One-fourth cash; the balance in three qual payments, in one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a deed of trust. If the terms of sale be not complied with out of the district of the sale being the perchaser within three days, the right is reserved to sell the property at his risk and expense. The title believed to be indisputable; persons wishing to purchase will please call at my office in the west wing of the City Hall.

JOHN D. LINTON, Attorney.

R. W. DYER,

Jan 13—eM&Tts

Auctioner.

will be soid, at the same time and place, lot No.
II is same square. Terms will be for this lot 4
cash, balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, for notes
satisfactorily secured, bearing interest.
J. H. LINTON, Attorney.
R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

BEALE H. RICHA RDSON & CO. Dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods,

No. 223, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE, Three doors east of Charles;

HAVE now on hand a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods, as follows:

woollens.
200 pieces French, English, and American broad cloths, of every color, from common to superfine.

250 pieces new style fancy doeskin, and plair
black French, English, and American cassimeres.

A large assortment of black, blue, brown, olive

A large assortment of black, blue, brown, olive, wave, and gold mixed beaver cloths. Black, blue, and drab pilot do. 1,000 pieces suttinets, Tweeds, Kentucky jeans, fulled biasey, and kerseys. 500 pieces white, red, and yellow plain and twill-500 pairs riband-bound, Whitney, and rose blank

Servants do. white and colored counterpanes.
50 pieces fancy plaid cloakings and cloak linings.
Bleached, unbleached, and colored Canton flan-

VESTINGS.

Silk, satin, fancy, toilette, plain and fancy velvet
Cashmere, merino, and swansdown vestings. DRESS GOODS.
Repp Cashmere, Cashmere d'Ecosse, black and

ancy-colored alpacas. French and English bombazines. Crape de Pekin, Venetian crapes, mot unes, silks, &c.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! Silk, cashmere, mousselin de laine, crape.
Pain and embroidered Thibet, and blanket shawle

6-4, 8-4, 10-4 and 19-4 Barnsley shirtings. 6-4, and 12-4 cotton de.

Blenched and brown linen table-cloths.

Birdeye, huckaback, and Russia diapers.

Fine and superfine linen cambric handkerchiefs.

White, black, and brown Hollands, Irish linens.

VARIETY.
Silk handkerchiefs; black Italian, and fancy sill

cravaia, Silk and worsted serges, paddings, canvas, black lastings, waddings, patent threads, sewing-silk, sus-penders, buttons, tapes, hooks and eyes, spool cot-ton, &c.

1,000 doz. silk, worsted, and cotton hose. Wooden, Berlin, and kid gloves. FRINTS AND BLEACHED GOODS.

40 cases new-style fall prints.
30 cases bleached muslims and sheetings.
50 bales 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 brown muslin and

20,000 lbs. cotton-yarn, at factory prices. In addition to the above, we are daily adding large quantities of the most desirable and fashionable goods from auction and private purchases; to which we invite the attention of the trade, assuring all, that we can, and will, sell as cheap as any jobbing house in this or any of the eastern cities.

B. H. RICHARDSON & CO.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10, 1845.

Dailn Anion.

VOLUME 1. " LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 24, 1846

COMMUNICATIONS.

INVINCIBLE FIRE SHIPS

Invincible fire ships.

At this time, when the harmony of our foreign relations with England may be destroyed at any moment by the rapacious spirit of the British government, if Congress should give notice of the discontinuance of the joint occupany in Oregon, and when the unequivocal opinion of our people is expressed not to yield an inch of our clear and well-established claims in that territory, it becomes us to provide every possible means to repel aggression, not only in that territory, but in our sea-ports, and on the whole length of our widely-extended coast. So long as it remains a question, what the best modes of defence are, I think the government should make such experiments as seem best calculated to promote the desired object.

Among the various schemes which have been presented to the government for harbor defence, no one is more worthy of a careful consideration than the following:

We learn from a person just arrived from Havans, and well worthy of credit, that the notice copied by the 'Siglo' from 'El Castellano de Madrid,' relative to the projects of Gen. Santa Ana for the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, is not, as has generally been approposed, without foundation. It appears that Gen. Santa Ana has said that it is the only system suited to us, and that the only object of the seventh article of the constitution of Tactubaya was to accustom us to that system."

By received by the last mail from Mexico, is not, and well worthy of credit, thet the notice copied by the 'Siglo' from 'El Castellano de Madrid,' relative to the projects of Gen. Santa Ana has said that it is the only object of the seventh article of the constitution of Tactubaya was to accustom us to that system."

By recent advices from Havanous where rumors from Havanous was to accustom us to that system."

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By recent advices from Havanous was to accustom us to that system."

By recent advice

seventy feet which and sharp at both ends. The sides to be two feet thick of soil oak and iron—the deck to rise in the centre, lengthwise, forming an inclined pine in the centre, lengthwise, forming an inclined pine in the centre, lengthwise, forming an inclined pine at an angle of about eight degrees, and covered with plates of iron. The vessel to to be propelled by steam, by a wheel in the centre, and the wheel to be entirely protected by the sides of the vessel. The mainter of propelling it would, of course, be subject to improvement by the great advances which have been made in vessels of var and in the propelling powers. In the hold, a metallic tank or reservoir is constructed of sufficient capacity to contain the liquid which it is designed to pour upon the enemy. The fluid is to be projected by a forcing piston, and guarded by safety valves as is common in other cases of projecting fluids, and worked by the same engine which propels the vessel is made to set low in the water—has no rigging, and mothing above deck aves short smoke-pipe. The crew that work her are all below, as well as her steersman and officers. She is a sleeping volcance. She hugs the shore, or lies quietly behind some obtruding point, a "long, low, dark-looking" object, scarcely exciting the attention of the fishermen who ply their daily craft in the surrounds them are all the propersion upon the devoted city. But lot an expectation of the fishermen who ply their daily craft in the surrounds the many the propersion upon the devoted city. But lot an expectation of the fishermen who ply their daily craft in the surrounds them are all the propersion upon the devoted city. But lot an expectation of the fishermen who ply her daily craft in the surrounds them are all the propersion upon the devoted city. But lot an expectation of the fishermen who ply their daily craft in the surrounds them are all the propersion upon the devoted city. But lot an expectation of the fisher and hall read to the propersion upon the devoted city. But lot an expec

The "Siglo diez y Nueve," of the 14th December received by the last mail from Mexico, contains the following:

Among the various schemes which have been presented to the government for harbor defence, no one is more worthy of a careful consideration than that of Brown's fire-thips. His memorial, and the papers in the case, were presented to the House on a the 13th instant, by the Hon. Robert Smith, of Illinois; and upon his motion, were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. These papers are not now for the first time brought before the House. As early as 1814, this invention was tested in Baltimore, and the experiments produced some extremely satisfactory results; and in the same year the House, after passing upon it, referred the subject to the Secretary of the Navy, who made a favorable report.

The experiments made at Baltimore in 1814 would have been more thorough, had not the declaration of peace been promulgated at that particular fation of peace been promulgated at that particular fati

The invention has been investigated by men of a science and military skill, who have highly recommended its adoption, and appropriations have been repeatedly reported to test it, but, unfortunately have never passed both branches of Congress. Experiments have been made, however, sufficients test the power and destructiveness of the fire itself, but not in connexion with such a vessel as would be required to convey it to the deck of an enemy's ship.

Mr. Brown, the inventor, has the utmost confidence that his invention is capable of accomplishing all the purposes for which it is intended; and in conversing with numerous individuals in relation to the fire that it is the bast ten years, the writer has never met with an exception to the opinion entertained by the inventor himself, among those who have have given the subject capating like a fair investigation.

The ancient Greek fire, which was introduced by Callinuos, of Heliopolis, in the 7th century, and icontinued in use down through the 13th, was protably a foliminating power, as it was "sometimes warpped in flax attached to arrows and javelines was proposition exists, nor is it known with any degree of certainty what were its principal ingredients. It could not have been a liquid. But whatevernay have been its component parts, it is especial terror and the enemy." No accurate account of its offer the enemy is the most proposition exists, nor is it known with any degree of certainty what were its principal ingredients. It could not have been a liquid. But whatevernay that the enemy, and the enemy in th

The surdy mass, fashioned in elegance and beauty, reel and totter for a moment, then come toppling down, crushing eyerything in their progress. The sky is lurid with the glare of the burning mass, and the adjacent hills re-echo the direful sounds from the terrific scene. At length the fire reaches the magazine. A tremendous explosion severs every seam of the magnificent ship, which rods the waters so gracefully but an hour before! For a moment the heavens are illumined, and show with awful distinctness the fragment of that noble fabric, and the crushed masses of ill-fated human beings. Morning breaks. The volcano may be seen in her sing niche on the shore, apparently as deserted and as harmon he shore, and the subject their each of the constitution of the subject the sum necessary to construct and arm appose the sum necessary to construct and armon here. The subject the subject their early and earnest consideration to the cost of these vessels, I should fire ships enough to defend our whole cost, harbors, and bays. In the above remarks I have only attempted to give a general outline of this only attempted to give a general outline of this only attempted to give a general outline of this only attempted to give a general outline of this only attempted to give a general outline of this only attempted to give a general outline of this only attempted to give a general outline of this only attempted to give a general

proposed to raise and arm a body of entitia from the people; and that the army, jealous of the people, has determined to maintain its ascendancy be another revolution. The people, deceived by the other pretences of the manifesto, will probably earlook the true motive of the revolution, and permit it to succeed. So it was with the government of Gomer Farias, which the army detlared against and over threw for the same reason—namely, because he proposed to get rid of the army by establishing a milifia. Those who attribute the movements of the agency of the English and French milifia. Those who attribute the movements of the southern States in extent by about 30,000 square miles, exceeding the whole of the southern States in extent by about 30,000 square miles.

presences of the manifester will probably sections presenced the manifester will probably section to succeed. So it was with the government of Gomes Parisa, which the army delared against art overthere for the same reason—manely, because he proposed to get rid of the army by establishing a midita. Those who attribute the movements of Paredes to the agency of the English are all the presence of the same reason—manely, because he proposed to the agency of the English are all the same than the ambition of Paredes and the determination of the army to manifest it superment. Thus overwhelmed with debt, pampered by an army which they dare not disband, and which is an any time ready to revolutions if not pell, the government of Mexico is Gorek. The English are the moory hendres, and the Etitah minister the area one to their waults, and this gives him an influence which reades the Mexican government, under existing eigenmanners of the world, and the University of the consideration professed to be devoted for its manifester which reades the Mexican government, under existing eigenmanners of the world, demonstrate the necessity of the transfer.

The EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE IN THE EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE

be abandoned to make way for this glorious change,

decide what his belief shall be.

the laws of God as necessarily lead to true virtue and happiness, and that is now the interest of all, in every latitude and longitude over the world, that this change should be effected in peace, and in the spirit of universal charity and kindness.

The world will be governed under the laws of God, in high progressive prosperity and in peace, with a small part only of its present most wasteful and injurious expenditures, while the language of truth will supersede, and forever, the present universal language of flasehood, and consequent practices. This noble stream has its head wasteful its branches.

and injurious expenditures, while the language of truth will supersede, and forever, the present universal language of falsehood, and consequent practice of deception.

The immediate cause that will render the commencement of this revolution unavoidable, is the present announced extraordinary change of ministry in Great Britain.

The abandonment of the administration by the conservative party in that empire, is the signal which proclaims the commencement of the GREAT MORAL REVOLUTION OF THE WORLD. This extraordinary movement makes it evident that the condition of the human race is about to undergo an entire change; a change highly beneficial for all, from the highest to the lowest—a change from the ignorant and most demoralizing laws of men, to the all-wise, all-good, all-powerful, all-just, and most beneficent laws of God—a change long desired by all who could accurately trace cause and effect, and which has been prematurely sought for by many a marryr during every age of man's existence. It is now coming in the due course of nature, when all the required circumstances are previously prepared for its reception, and sooner it could not have been obtained.

The laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which has turned the course of man's existence. The laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands to the laws of man, which nature now demands A sand-bar extends from Point Adams to Cape Disappointment, which renders its entrance often dangerous. In the year 1841, the United States sloop-of-war Peacock, belonging to the exploring expedition, was wrecked here. The salmon of the Columbia and its tributaries, of which there are several varieties, are very fine; they constitute a large portion of the food of the natives.

The only river of any note is Frazer's or Technical Cape of the several varieties.

and therefore ought to be made responsible to man for his qualities of humanity; although man knows not how to form any one of them.

2d. That man forms his own opinions, belief, and disbelief, and that he ought to be responsible to his fellow-men for what they are; aithough no man can fellow-men for what they are; although no man can fellow-men for what they are; although no man can fellow-men for what they are; although no man can fellow-men for what they are; although no man can fellow-men fellow-men fellow-men for what they are; although no man can fellow-men fellow-me The only river of any note is Frazer's, or Ta decide what his belief shall be.

3d. That he forms his own feelings of liking and disliking, of loving and hating, and that he ought to be responsible to his ignorant-made fellow-men for what he likes and dislikes, loves and hates; although these feelings are the necessary instincts of humanity.

South of the Columbia are the Unique and the likes in Oregon, those connected with the Columbia river and its branches are the Flathead, Willuspelm, Flatbow, and Okonsgan. The principal of those which unite with Frazer's river are Sturmanity.

these fields on his giorant-made fellow-men for the responsible to his giorant-made fellow-men for the responsible to his giorant-made fellow-men for the responsible to his giorant-made fellow-men for the fellow of the property of the fellow of the fello

westward than the Rocky mountains; and that the arrangement with Russia in 1824 was neutralized by a convention in 1825, in which the same parallel of latitude (54° 46') was agreed on as the boundary of the Russian and British possessions in that

by a convention on 1825, in which the same parallel of latitude (56° 40°) was agreed between the United States and Broad States and British possessions in the state of the st

The greater number of the emigrants to Oregon

sovereignty without their consent.

The greater number of the emigrants to Oregon are, however, sincerely attached to the United States and its institutions, and anxious that the country shall form a part of the Uniton; and their views on that point are fully shown in a memorial presented in the House of Representatives, at Washington, December, 1845. In that memorial, which was signed by all the members of the legislature, and by the chief justice, as well as by the members of the executive committee, the inhabitants pray Congress to establish a distinct Territorial government, similar to the other Territories of the Union, to embrace of oregon and its adjacent sea-coasts; that the lands officers appointed and located at convenient points; that donastons of land may be made, according to the faith pledged by the passage of a law through the United States Senate, at the 2d session of the STih Congress, entitled "A bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon, for extending certain provisions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes;" that navy yards and marine depots may be established upon the river Columbia, and upon Puget's sound, and a naval force adequate to their protection to be kept permanently in the adjacent seas; that a public mail be established, to arrive and depart monthly, but were originers for adequate means of protection from the number of the establishment of such commercial regulations, as may enable them to trade in their own territory, at least on an equality with non-resident for eigners; for adequate means of protection from the number of under the convenience and commerce of the establishment of such commercial regulations, as may enable them to trade in their own territory, which they are willing to additional provisions which they are willing to additional provision of the laws of the protection from the number of viciners; for adequate means of protection from the number of viciners; for adequate merous Indian tribes which surround them; for the

tions, as may enable them to trade in their own territory, at least on an equality with non-resident foreigners; for adequate means of protection from the numerous Indian tribes which surround them; for the
purchase of territories which they are willing to sell;
and for agents with authority to regulate intercourse
between whites and Indians, and between Indian
tribes; that all overland routes may be thoroughly
surveyed, and protection to be given to emigrants;
that the star-spangled banner may be planted in,
and furled over the territory, and kept standing and
floating over it; in a manner worthy the dignity and
power of the nation.

Although the United States have an indubitable
claim to the whole region of Oregon, from N. lat. 420
to 540 40', yet the government has several times proposed, from motives of accommodation, to adopt
the forty-ninth parallel of latitude as the dividing
line, with the free navigation of the Columbia river
to the people of both nations, with the exception
that in the last proposition (that was made by
President Polk) the use of the Columbia river
south of the parallel of 490 to British subjects is rescinded, and in lieu thereof it is agreed that Great
Britain shall have any port or ports on the cape of
Quadra and Vancouver island, south of lat. 490;
she may choose. By this arrangement, the United
States would relinquish a territory of about 160,000
sequare miles, being nearly equal in extent to the
whole of the New England and Middle States united. The British have, however, constantly refused
to assent to any arrangement which should deprive
them of the coast and territories north of the Columbia (M'Gillivay's river;) thence down stream
to the ocean, the navigation to be free to the people
of both nations. In addition, they offer to cede a
small district, nearly equal in extent to the State of
Connecticut, bounded by the Pacific, the straits of
San Juan de Fuca, Hood's canal, and Bulfinch's or
Gray's harbor, having Cape Flattery for its northwesternmost point. This

mends the termination of the treaty for its joint possession, and the extension of our laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over our citizens in that territory. He also recommends the establishment of an Indian agency, and sub-agencies beyond the Rocky mountains; the building of stockade and block-house forts along the route, and the raising of an adequate force of mounted rifemen to protect emigrants on their journey; likewise the establishment of an overland mail, at least once a month, from the Atlantic states to Oregon. He submits to Congress, whether any other measures would be advisable, prior to the expiration of the year's notice required by treaty. He adds, "at the end of the year's netice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they can

quarter.

By a convention concluded in 1818, to last twelve

NUMBER 228

On the coast of this territory, north of the Columbia river, are the countries denominated by British navigators. New Georgia and New Hanover; and immediately north of the northern head waters of the Columbia, and weat of the Rocky mountains, is New Caledonia, the climate of which is severe in winter and hot in summer. The soil is poor, but the fur-bearing animals are numbrous.

On Frazer's river are the Takah, or Carriers and the Atnaha or Southways. On the Columbia and its

on Frazier's river, and its tributaries, are furth and servants of the Hudson Bay Company. The Indians of America and the Atnaha or Soushwaps. On the Columbia, and its tributaries are the Kootanies, Flatheads, Wallas Wallas, Nezperces, Shoshones or Sunkes, and Boonacks. Along the coast, and in its vicinity, are the Clalama, Chickelees, Nisquallis, Cowlitz, Chinnock, Callapuya, Umpqua, Klamet, and Shaste Indians. The rest of the population consists of American emigrants, about 8,000 in number; Canadian and half-breeds 800 or 1,000, besides the officers and servants of the Hudson Bay Company. The Indians in the territory are estimated at from \$9,000 to 30,000 in number.

On Frazier's river, and its tributaries, are forts Langley, Thompson, Alexandria, and George, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and there are others in different parts of the country. At Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, there is a village of 300 or 400 inhabitants; these comprise the laborers and servants attached to the fort, with their Indian wives and slaves. From this place a direct

not be abandoned without a sacrifice of both nation

It recites the facts, that our government, though conscious of its superior title to the whole territory, offered on the 12th July last, to concede to Great Britain five degrees and forty minutes of that territory, for the take of the peaceable enjoyment of the remainder, and that the Britain minutes had rejected the offer as inadequate to the conscious of his government, a course which was indowed by the withdrawal, on the 30th August, of this rejected offer, and the formal assertion and exposition of our title to the whole territory.

It quotes the recommendations of the message, and its express call upon Congress for the passage of a law for terminating the join obvention by the requisite notice, and declares that the subject has been brought "fully and regularly, and with all due deliberation before the legislative windom and pattrioism of the land."

The question, it insists, has now assumed a new aspect, has become "a new question." The pressent development of our title is new; with it have some the oppular sentiment, aroused to the realization of our rights, and additional governmental responsibilities. The posture of our interests is no less new. We have now a people in Oregon, and before Congress rises the thought exceptions in the later.

territory. While the joint occupancy of all this ter-ritory exists, England will not accept even so gen-erous a partition. The joint occupation has been substantially, on her part, a sole occupation. Whatsubstantially, on her part, a sole occupation. Whatever of government existed there, whatever of operative law was known, was English. The Hudson Bay Company was almost the only organized body in the territory. It had troops, ample means, a quasi governmental position, and had established diplomatic relations with savage tribes. The dominion of the supposed disputed territory was, therefore, wholly English. That government is content that matters should stand in statu que; and while they can so sand, will never consent to come while they can so stand, will never consent to come to an ultimate decision, which is to define for each contestant his right in severalty. The Union says, in conclusion:

in conclusion:

"Does any man suppose that she will ever negotiate to an adjustment, so long as a failure to adjust only throws her back on this same joint occupation? She knows her own interest too well!

What, then, is the result of these things! Why plainly this—"Abregate the convention of joint occupancy, and so take the first step to make successful negotiation possible." That convention once abrogated the will. plainty this—"Ibregate the convention of joint occupency, and so take the first step to make successful negotiation possible." That convention once abrogated,
the whole regotiation—now hopeless and abandonde-comes home to England with the mighty pressure of a new and fearful alternative. All history
shows (especially all British history) that it is only
under the pressure of stern alternatives that negotiation honorable to both parties ever reaches its endin peace. Under such pressure just and honorable negotiations may, and we believe will, in this
instance, prevail. We shall resume the subject."

RICH PARIS MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Madame Ferrero, from 339 Broadway, New York, begs to inform the ladies of Washton, and the District, that she has just arrived, and opened in the store of Mr. Stephen Eddy, between 4j and 6th street, Pennsylvania avenue, a choice assortment of Paris millinery, consisting of hats of the latest style; caps, dress and simple headdresses; turbans, wreaths, ribands, flowers, and feathers. Also, embroideries, laces, rich ball dresses, gloves, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at reasonable, prices. Jan. 10-2w

CLOAK MISSING.—The gentleman who took a fine blue cloth cloak (short) with brown plated lining, from the President's mansion, Wednesday evening, in place of his own, will confer a favor by sending it to General R. Jones's, 6th street, where